

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.		
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.		
Arrives.	Leaves.	
Express daily (except Sunday).....	3.30	
Mail Train.....	3.35	11.00
Acc'n except Sunday.....	4.25	5.00
Depot at head of Main street.		
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.		
MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE R. R.		
Arrives.	Leaves.	
M. O. Mail (daily).....	1.30	2.00
Express (daily ex. Sunday).....	8.15	4.45
Freight (daily ex. Sunday).....	4.30	6.15
Depot at foot of Main street.		
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.		
M. BURKE, Gen'l Sup't.		

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.		
Arrives.	Leaves.	
Mail Train daily.....	1.40	
Louisville Depot.....	3.35	
Freight and Accommodation daily.....	8.00	5.00
Sleeping cars on mail train. Ticket offices, Louisville Depot, 287 Main (cor. Madison) and 278 Main street.		
W. E. SMITH, Act'g Gen'l Sup't.		

PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.		
Arrives.	Leaves.	
Mail and Freight Train.....	4:15 p.m.	
arrives.....	9:00 a.m.	
The mail and freight train leaves Covington for Memphis at 6:15 a.m. and returns to Covington at 7 p.m. Trains leaving Memphis will start from the Underwriters Warehouse.		
M. BURKE, Sup't.		

RAILROADS.		
MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY.		
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.		
COMMENCING		
Sunday, July 25, 1875.		

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE TRAINS will arrive and depart as follows (Memphis time):

Mail train leaves L. & N. & Gt. S. R. R. Depot (daily)..... 3:35 p.m.

Arrives (daily)..... 1:40 a.m.

New Pullman Palace Cars on Mail trains from this date, June 8, 1875.

For further information and tickets, apply at Memphis and Louisville Railroad Depot, head of Main street; No. 287 Main street, corner Madison, and 278 Main street.

W. E. SMITH, Sup't.

JNO. H. PERRY, Gen'l Tk't Ag't.

R. A. WILLIAMS, Passenger Ag't.

125-130

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

—AND—

Great Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE.

Express train leaves daily (except Sunday)..... 8:30 a.m.

Mail Train leaves daily (except Sunday)..... 11:00 a.m.

Accommodation leaves daily (except Sunday)..... 5:00 p.m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

For tickets or information, apply at Ticket Office, 287 Main, northwest corner of Madison street.

JOHN T. FLYNN, Sup't Memphis Div.

JAMES SPREID, Ticket Agent.

127

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT

—FROM—

Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis

—TO—

NEW YORK,

—VIA THE—

LITTLE MIAMI, PAN HANDLE

and Pennsylvania Route.

Shortest and Quickest to all Eastern Cities.

DAILY

4 THROUGH TRAINS.

THROUGH FROM

Cincinnati to New York

IN 26 HOURS.

ALL SATURDAY TRAINS RUN through to New York without detention.

Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For Through Tickets,

—APPLY AT—

Ticket Offices Throughout the South and Southwest.

SIDNEY B. JONES,

G. S. W. PASS, Act'g, Cincinnati, O.

W. L. O'BRIEN,

G. P. and T. Ag't, Columbus, O.

128-1

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

Short Line Railroad

FOR CINCINNATI

AND THE EAST!

The Quickest, Best and Only Route

Running Three Daily Lines

Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Coaches from Louisville to Cincinnati, Columbus, O., Pittsburg, Harrisburgh,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK

and other Eastern cities

WITHOUT CHANGE.

THE ONLY LINE WITH WHICH PASSENGERS can leave Louisville with Through Car for New York, **ARRIVING ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE** of all other lines. Time from Louisville to New York

Only Thirty-Two Hours.

This Line is Stone Ballasted and entirely **FREE FROM DUST.** Being equipped with the celebrated Westinghouse Safety Air-Brake, precludes all possibility of collisions.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE

Between Louisville and Cincinnati, passing over the Great Iron Railway Bridge at Cincinnati.

Passengers via this Line avoid a tedious haul through Louisville, by changing Cars at Short Line Junction, three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at RUFUS'S DINING HALL AT ALL HOURS.

Trains of the Short Line make close connections with Frank Lines at Cincinnati for all points North and East.

Tickets for sale VIA LOUISVILLE AND THE SHORT LINE at all ticket offices in the South and Southwest.

JNO. BUCKLED, Gen. Sup't.

H. S. PARKER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't.

129-1

PROFESSIONAL.

L. B. McFARLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 39 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, . . . TENNESSEE.

3-1

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Eight Dollars per Annum. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Fifteen Cents per Week

VOL. XX. MEMPHIS, TENN.: TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1875. NO. 134

PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER IS PUBLISHED every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 13 Madison street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, \$8; six months, \$4; three months, \$2; one month, \$1. Postage free.

Newsdealers supplied at 2 1/2 cents per copy.

Weekly Public Ledger,

Published every Tuesday at \$2 per annum (in advance). Postage free.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY:

First insertion.....\$1 00 per square

Subsequent insertions..... 50 "

For one week..... 3 00 "

For two weeks..... 5 00 "

For three weeks..... 7 00 "

For one month..... 12 00 "

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY:

First insertion.....\$1 00 per square

Subsequent insertions..... 50 "

Eight lines of nonpareil, solid, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages, twenty cents per line.

All bids for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to

E. WHITMORE,

Publisher and Proprietor.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATIONS.

Another Record of Adventure and Suffering in the Wilderness.

London Times.]

When Mr. Giles left Adelaide early in December it was announced that the objects of his expedition were to examine a block of country lying about 100 miles from the coast line of the great Australian Bight, with a view of ascertaining its pastoral capabilities, and subsequently to achieve, if possible, his long-cherished purpose of crossing the continent to the settled districts of Western Australia.

The first part of the programme is accomplished. Mr. Giles reached Finness Springs on the 14th of April, and has telegraphed as follows:

On March 24 left Youldeh, which lies 135 miles from Fowler's Bay. Mr. Richards obtained for me a native guide, who knew the country some distance east. He took us first to Pylebung, sixty-four miles, an extraordinary native dam, and a clay tank, with clay circular wall, five feet high, around it. It is a most astonishing thing, considering that it is the work of the aborigines. Thence to Whitegin, a small rock hole, thirty miles. Thence nearly northeast we reached Wynbring, a fine rock hole in the crevice of a granite rock, which stands about fifty feet high, and is two or three acres, perhaps, in extent.

Youldeh, Pylebung, Whitegin and Wynbring are all in the densest of dense scrubs—heavy red sandhills, with thick mallee, mulga, acacia, greville, casulaxia, hakea, and spinifex; the dead underbrush so thick that the camels could scarcely move along. Wynbring was one hundred miles from Youldeh, and lying ten degrees south of east from it. From here the guide knew the country no further, and declared that beyond this point there was "nothing, nothing."

Leaving Wynbring, we came two hundred and twenty miles through the most terrific scrubs, with an open streak of thirty miles between us, to a claypan with water in it, and that saved us. Three horses died of thirst—one at sixty-five miles, one at one hundred and fifty and the last at one hundred and sixty-eight miles. The camels carrying water, we gave the horses as much as possible, till we were reduced to three pints. The heat was great, the thermometer, day after day, standing at one hundred and two degrees in the shade. It was impossible to travel at night, as we should have left every eye on sticks in the scrubs. The two hundred and twenty mile stretch from Wynbring to the claypan was done in eight days, the camels averaging twenty-eight miles per day. They are wonderful, awe-inspiring and marvelous creatures. I never praised God so much for anything before, and for such creatures I praise you and praise him. Having found water, our progress in was easy, each walking and riding by turns. I just touched upon the edge of Lake Torrens.

From what I have seen I judge that there exists a vast desert of scrub of a triangular form, the base of which is at near the shores of Lake Torrens, and the sides running northwesterly from the southern foot, and most probably west from the northern cone to an apex at no great distance from my starting point, Youldeh; and I think a line north from Youldeh would pass through it a short distance. The way I came was nearly along its greatest length. It consists of two deserts, divided by a strip of open country, about thirty miles broad. The western and denser one I have named Richards's Desert, in gratitude to Mr. Richards for his own and his native's guidance, and the eastern one I have called Ross's Desert, as it was that that called Ross's Desert, who got through the eastern, but never entered the larger western one. I shall hasten to Beltana, and am quite confident of the successful issue of the expedition.

A young lady in Washington county, New York, beautiful and well educated, and the owner of an \$8000 farm in her own right, says that when she is married the entire wedding expenses, including her dresses, shall not cost over \$68, and that she will make her husband happier than any city belle can who takes off four chairs full of padding at night, and cannot go to a party wearing a dress that cost under \$140.

SPEECH FOR THE DUMB.

A Fine Idea if it Proves Successful.

The London Times of June 19 says: The public examination of the children in the school of the association for the oral instruction of the deaf and dumb, at No. 12 Fitzroy Square, was held on Thursday, at Seymour Hall, in lower Seymour street, Dr. G. W. Dussent in the chair. Lord Granville was prevented from presiding by domestic affliction. Amman, a Swiss physician, first systemized lip reading, and instruction is widely given in this way on the Continent to the deaf and dumb. In England the ordinary mode of communication between deaf mutes and those who converse with them is by gestures and signs, some of which are alphabetical. It is only those who have mixed much with the deaf and dumb who know how to communicate with them in this manner. The advantage of lip reading is that it enables the mutes to understand the words of people who have no special familiarity with their ways, provided always that the speakers have not too bushy beards and mustaches. In the hopeless cases dumbness is a result of deafness, and when once the attention is trained to observe the play of the facial muscles, these movements of the face can be imitated. By imitating the actions they see in speaking persons, the dumb are actually made capable of speech themselves so as to be audible and intelligible to ordinary people. The children examined on Thursday had not attained perfection in this branch, for the school has only been open three years, and the course takes eight. Their voices wandered sometimes into strange and mournful cadences; their "ra" were usually whole syllables; but at least two pupils made every word they said clearly and distinctly understood. The establishment of the institution is due to conferences held in 1871, at the house of Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, who had already founded the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home on the same system and under the same management. There are now fifty children on the books, who all pay the same amount for their education. Subscriptions are asked for in order to extend the school, make it permanent, and send out teachers. After a few words from Mr. Van Praagh, the director of the school, the children came forward in four groups. First, those who had been from a fortnight to six months in the school—very little girls and boys—wrote letters on the blackboard and repeated them after their teacher. The next class has been a year in the school, and they wrote such words as "noon" and "thumb," and read off little sentences with an eagerness to show their acquirements, and a pleasure of countenance and gesture which contrasted strangely with their halting utterance. The next group had been two and a half years in the school. They could say "copy-book" very distinctly, and on being examined knew that it was made of paper, and that it cost four pence. They worked easy sums, enumerated the games they had played—cricket and football—and the flowers they knew. They wrote down from Mr. Van Praagh's dictation sentences which he formed by his lips without saying a word. The fourth group of children, who had been three and a half years in school, were asked more difficult questions. One had been in Paris, and liked it very much. They talked French in Paris, she said, and so one of the boys was asked what language was spoken in Melbourne. He made an intelligent and amusing mistake in replying "Australian," and when he was asked to what country Iceland belonged, began guessing "England," "Ireland," as other quick boys do. But one of the girls knew that Iceland belonged to Denmark, and that from Denmark came the Princess Alexandra. They knew who fought the battle of Waterloo, and that Bonaparte was dead "a long time ago." They knew that Sir John Franklin went toward the north pole, where he found ice and snow. "He is dead," said one of the boys, slowly and solemnly. Mr. Van Praagh invited visitors to come to the school any day, at 3 o'clock; and Dr. Dussent in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Van Praagh and the assistant teachers, said that since most of us take eight or nine years to learn Latin and Greek, it was not wonderful that deaf and dumb children should take some years to learn their first language. The prizes were then presented. The children came as their names were called, shook hands with the chairman, and thanked him audibly for the books he placed in their hands.

French and American Women.

From "The French at Home."

The face of the American woman is more beautiful than that of the native of any other country. It has delicacy of color and feature, and fineness and intellectuality in expression; but the body supporting the head, regarded from an artistic and hygienic point of view, is inferior. For breathing and digesting, the upper part is lacking in depth. In a word, the American is more fragile; she is hardly a Diana, and the French is something more, although not the Hebe of Rubens. The French woman's face is as handsome as that of any other in Europe, and fades more slowly. At forty she glides into an embonpoint with an unwrinkled face and a good complexion—at the age when English women become heavy-necked and frowsy, and the American pale and wrinkled. The climate has something to do with this, but doubtless her nourishing food, generous wine, and out of door air, much more. Her mode of living contributes thereto—the exercise and development of each function in a more natural and sensuous manner than with us. There are ascetic ideas in America which have a tendency to retard the physical development of woman; for mind molds matter. The extremes of American life are unfavorable to a healthy growth, in its fastness as well as its asceticism, where the flesh is corrupted by dissipation or mortified by certain religious teachings. Aside from these causes is a prevalent notion that it is beneath the dignity of men and women to occupy themselves with what they shall eat and what they shall drink. The American has more intellect than her French sister, but the latter has softness where she has pertness. There is nervous excitability and cleverness in one, mellowness and equality of character in the other. The forced brilliancy of women in American is subject to fits of reaction, for nature has its limit. In the French woman the mind is more even and cheerful, and in the absence of exhaustive and irregular demands made upon it, the uniform health is better. In qualities of a purely mental character, the equal of the American woman cannot perhaps be found in the world; but with all her knowledge and intellectual activity, she lacks that which made the Greeks what they have been and the French what they are—organic cultivation. Entwined in these words are taste and art. A ripper civilization, though not a purer, shall invest her with a knowledge of these things, and a harmony of character not now possessed; and with it will come, alas, that decadence in morals which always marches on the heels of the beautiful in every age and in every climate. It is said that such heavy tribute should be exacted as the price of an added enjoyment, but art is inexorable.

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It wasn't Mecklenberg, nor Philadelphia where independence was first proclaimed, but in a letter from Mrs. John Adams to her husband. When the King issued his proclamation for the suppressing of rebellion and sedition, after the failure of the mission of Richard Penn, Mrs. Adams wrote to Mr. Adams, in Philadelphia: "This intelligence will make a plain path for you, though a dangerous one. I could not join to-day in the petitions of our worthy pastor for a reconciliation between our no longer parent State, but tyrant State and these Colonies. Let us separate; they are unworthy to be our brethren; let us renounce them, and instead of supplications, as formerly, for their prosperity and happiness, let us beseech the Almighty to blast their councils and to bring to naught all their devices." This was a declaration of independence preceding by months that which Jefferson wrote.

PAPER.

Paper! Paper! Paper

OF ALL KINDS.

DU PONT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.

Louisville, Kentucky

Have just removed to the new, large, four-story warehouse, N. 184 Main st.

THRASHING MACHINE.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S

"Vibrator" Thresher.

The Brilliant Success of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving **THRASHER** is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the LEADING **THRASHING MACHINE.**



GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and injurious use of other Thrashers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRASHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Aprons," that handle Dampp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millet and all such different grain and seeds, with **ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS.** Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain, makes no "Litterings;" requires **LESS THAN ONE-HALF** the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easily managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."

Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also specialty of **Separators "alone,"** expressly for **WHEAT, RYE and** to match other Horse Powers.

If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc. **NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,** 49-152nd St. Little Rock, Mich.

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the honorable First Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of John B. McQueen vs. M. H. McKinnavy, judgment rendered on the 14th day of July, 1874, for the sum of fifty dollars, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Thursday, 12th day of August, 1875,

in legal hours, in front of the Court-house, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Lot No. 17 in the city of Memphis, on the north side of Johnson avenue, southwest and adjoining lot No. 15, 50 feet front by 224 feet deep, in Civil District No. 5. Also lot No. 18 in county lot No. 509, in the city of Memphis, north side of Johnson avenue, southwest and adjoining lot 17, 50 feet front by 220 feet deep, in Civil District No. 5. Also lot No. 1 in county lot 519, in the city of Memphis, south side of Auction street, at the intersection of Johnson avenue, 50 1/2 feet front by 32 feet deep, in Civil District No. 5.

Leveled on as the property of defendant, M. H. McKinnavy, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 31st day of July, 1875.

C. L. ANDERSON,

Sheriff of Shelby County, Tenn.

124-130-136

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the honorable First Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of J. D. Darden, assignee, vs. M. H. McKinnavy et al., judgment rendered on the 1st day of August, 1874, for the sum of seventy dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Thursday, 12th day of August, 1875,

in legal hours, in front of the Court-house, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 16, 17 and 18, 50 feet on Raleigh road, 28 1/2-12 feet on the Covington road; has a depth of 256 feet on the east line and 255 feet on the west line. Recorded in Book No. 16, pages 155 and 157, 27th day of August, 1870.

Leveled on as the property of defendant, M. H. McKinnavy, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 15th day of July, 1875.

C. L. ANDERSON,

Sheriff of Shelby County, Tenn.

124-130-136

Attachment Notice.

Before E. W. Caldwell, Justice of the Peace for Shelby county, Tennessee—Stodwell & Co. vs. W. J. Slater and W. H. Slater.

IN THIS CAUSE AN ATTACHMENT HAVING been sued out under section 545 of the Code of Tennessee and returned levied upon the property of the defendants, and affidavit having been made that defendants are indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of — dollars, due by account, and that the claim is just, and that said defendants are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that said W. J. Slater and W. H. Slater make their personal appearance before me, at my office, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on Saturday, the 20th day of August next, and defend said attachment suit, or the same will be proceeded with ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Public Ledger. This 28th day of August, 1875.

125-135-141-147 E. W. CALDWELL, J. P.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

First Chancery Court of Shelby County.

John McBrooks, administrator of Elijah Brooks, deceased, vs. Sarah Brooks et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INTERLOCUTORY decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 5th day of July, 1875, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house, Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on

Saturday, August 14, 1875,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. 6, block 15 of Butler's subdivision, beginning at a stake on the north line of Elliott street, 150 feet east of intersection of DeSoto and Elliott streets, running thence north 238 1/2 feet to an alley, thence easterly 33 feet 3 inches to a stake, thence southwesterly 225 1/2 feet to Elliott street, thence westerly with the north line of Elliott street, 47 feet 3 inches to the beginning; it having been deeded to Brooks & Surges and to one Sneed in the proportion of 55429 03 interest in Brooks & Surges to 11580 to Sneed.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of 12 and 18 months, purchaser required to give notes with approved security, lien retained until same are paid, and equity of redemption barred.

This 23d day, 1875.

E. A. COLE, C. and M.

By R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.

G. W. WINCHESTER and SMITH & COLLIER, Attorneys.

125-136-142

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that by virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Honorable First Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of M. Yates vs. J. F. Hollaway and V. W. Williams, judgment rendered on the 20th day of February, 1875, for the sum of two hundred and nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Wednesday, 4th day of August, 1875,

in legal hours, in front of the Court House, Memphis, Tennessee, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: One hundred and eighty-nine acres of land in the Third District of Shelby county, and bounded on the north by W. T. Donaldson's land, on the east by J. T. Donaldson's land, on the south by Hatch's river, and on the west by Mrs. and John Harrison's land.

Leveled on as the property of defendant, J. F. Hollaway, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 9th day of July, 1875.

C. L. ANDERSON,

Sheriff of Shelby County, Tenn.

By THOS. T. TAYLOR, D. S.

W. H. HARRIS, Esq., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

119-125-131

Non-Resident Notice.

[No. 1860.]

In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—M. J. Wicks et al. vs. W. B. Battle et al.

IT APPEARING FROM THE CROSS BILL of W. B. Battle in this cause, which is sworn to, that the defendants, M. J. Wicks, R. G. Meacham, Bettie B. Meacham, Jeff D. Meacham, Belle E. Meacham, John L. Meacham, B. S. Meacham, Clay Meacham and Baby Meacham are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Court-house in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in September, 1875, and plead, answer or deny to said cross bill or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Public Ledger.

This 31st day of July, 1875.

A copy—Attest:

EDMUND A. COLE, C. and M.

By E. B. McHENRY, Deputy C. and M.